exists with other small agricultural implements and tools as well as with household goods, such as radios. Furthermore, the quality of industrial products distributed in the small towns is well known to be the worst. The distribution of goods is poorly organized; independently operating local merchants have been forced out of business, their shops confiscated and either closed or reopened as State-owned stores with the former owner serving in the capacity of clerk.

As has been mentioned in Subparagraph 1[1], there is practically no plumbing system in the villages of Hungary and the absence of sewer systems adds to the pollution of shallow wells and, in turn, to the overall unsanitary conditions in the villages.

The recent electrification of the country has been intended primarily for heavy industry and not for the individual consumer. High tension power lines were built from 1950 to 1953 between the following cities, mostly industrial centers:

Diósgyör	--	Ozd
Szolnok	--	Szeged
Inota	--	Tárnok
Tárnok	--	Albertfalva
Mátra	--	Nagybátony
Debrecen	--	Téglás

1 [See cat. 116, pp. 148-149 -- Analyst]